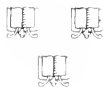


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1912 - 1913 ★

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

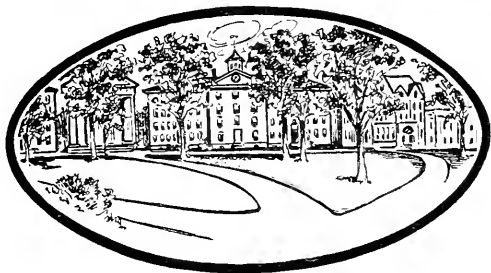
Volume XIII



June, 1912, to May, 1913

Providence, R. I.
The Brown Alumni Magazine Company
Brown University
1913

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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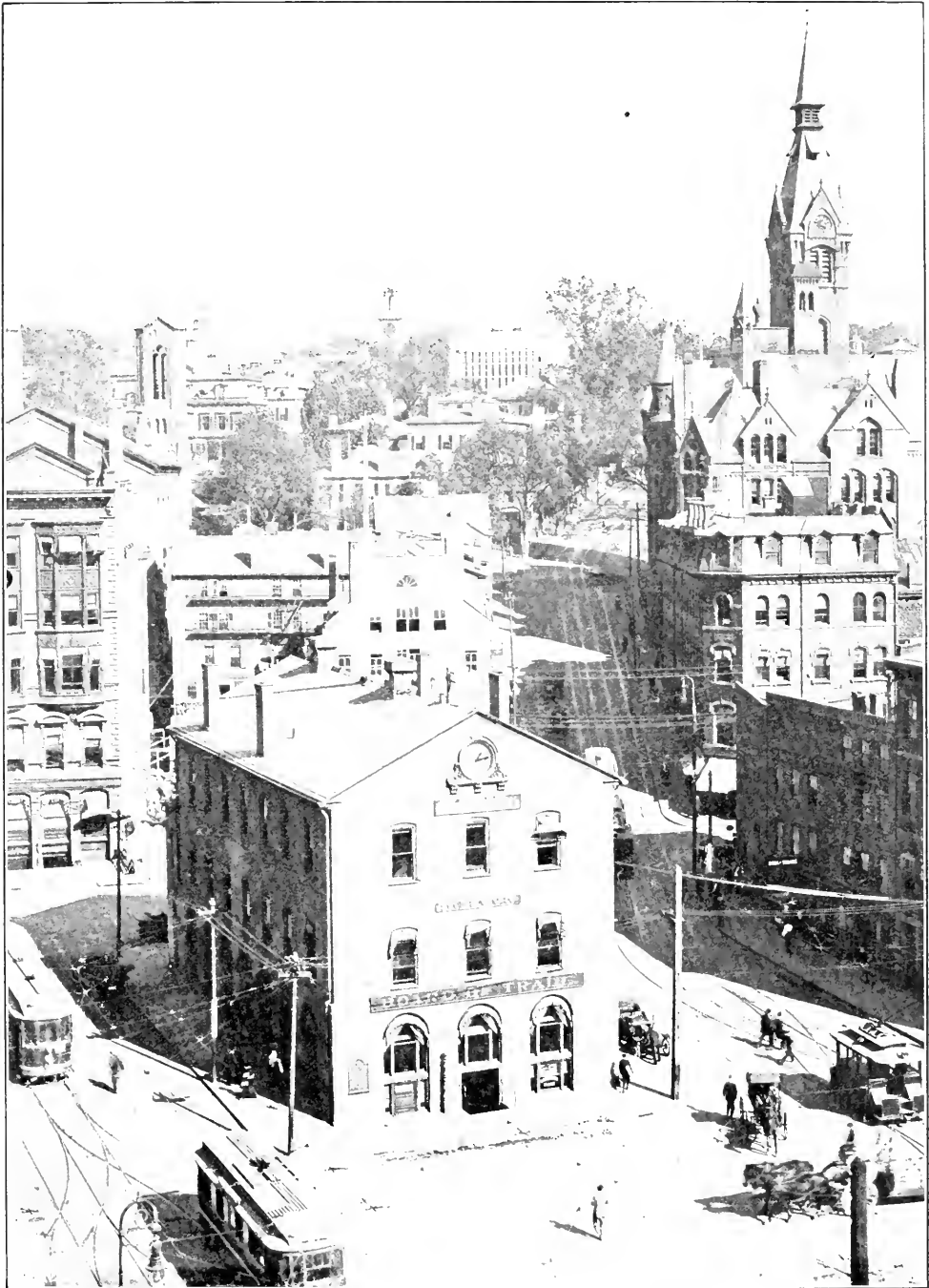
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. XIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1912

No. 4



A NEW VIEW OF COLLEGE HILL

Taken October 7, 1912, for the Brown Alumni Monthly, by John R. Hess

PROFESSIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BROWN GRADUATES

FROM A NEW PUBLICATION BY THE UNITED STATES
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

By Bailey B. Burritt

The first class, 7 in number, was graduated in 1769, two years before the first graduating class left Dartmouth. Each of these institutions was indirectly the outgrowth of the inspiration which the New England Colonies received from the visit of Bishop Berkeley to this country.

Like nearly all other American colleges founded before the Revolution, the work of Brown was interrupted by the war. It had no graduating classes between 1778 and 1781, inclusive, and no graduates for the years 1784 and 1785. As denominational influence was strong in founding and maintaining the institution, the ministry was the aim of a large proportion of the students in the earlier years of the institution, but as in other cases, the proportion has declined very materially in the past half century. At the close of the period under consideration the percentage in this profession was only 6.7.

The profession of law has had a somewhat variable career at Brown. With rather irregular variations, the general course of the curve is downward, from nearly a third of the graduates in the earlier history of Brown to about one-tenth.

The most constant curve is that representing the medical profession. At no period is the percentage of those entering it less than 7 per cent. and at no period greater than 16.5 per cent. Its maximum percentage occurs in 1826-30; its minimum, in 1836-40.

The importance of teaching has steadily increased, and it is at present the dominant profession.

Before the Revolutionary War it seems that no graduates went into business; if they did, they are in the group whose occupations are unknown. Between that war and 1815, business interests took an

average of about one-twentieth of the graduates, with the highest percentage for this period immediately at the close of the Revolution. The general appearance of the curve between the years 1815 and 1865 indicates that there was a very decided rise for the whole period, arrested only by the uncertain period from 1830 to 1850. The effect of financial depression is also clearly marked by the sharp decline after 1865, its minimum of 19 per cent. being reached during the five-year period which included the panic of 1873. This is followed, however, by an almost equally sharp rise until 1885, while the general tendency from that time is slightly downward.

It is an interesting fact, indicating a ready response of institutions to social demands, that engineering professions have their first representatives in the same period, 1841-1845, in both Brown and Dartmouth. At Brown these professions occupy a very modest place, with a slow but steady rise, beginning at 1 per cent. and reaching nearly 7 per cent. of the classes during the later years. The percentage of those classified in public service is variable, with the greatest extremes immediately after the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The curve of graduates entering agriculture varies between 0 and 4.6 per cent. At only one period since 1855 has this group reached 1 per cent. of the graduates. The percentage of those in literary pursuits and journalism varies between 0 and 3.8 per cent.

No one profession is conspicuously dominant at Brown, as in most other institutions. Four groups contain an equal number of men, namely, ministry, law, commercial pursuits, and teaching, with 959, 937, 935, and 933 graduates, respectively. Medicine numbers only 470.

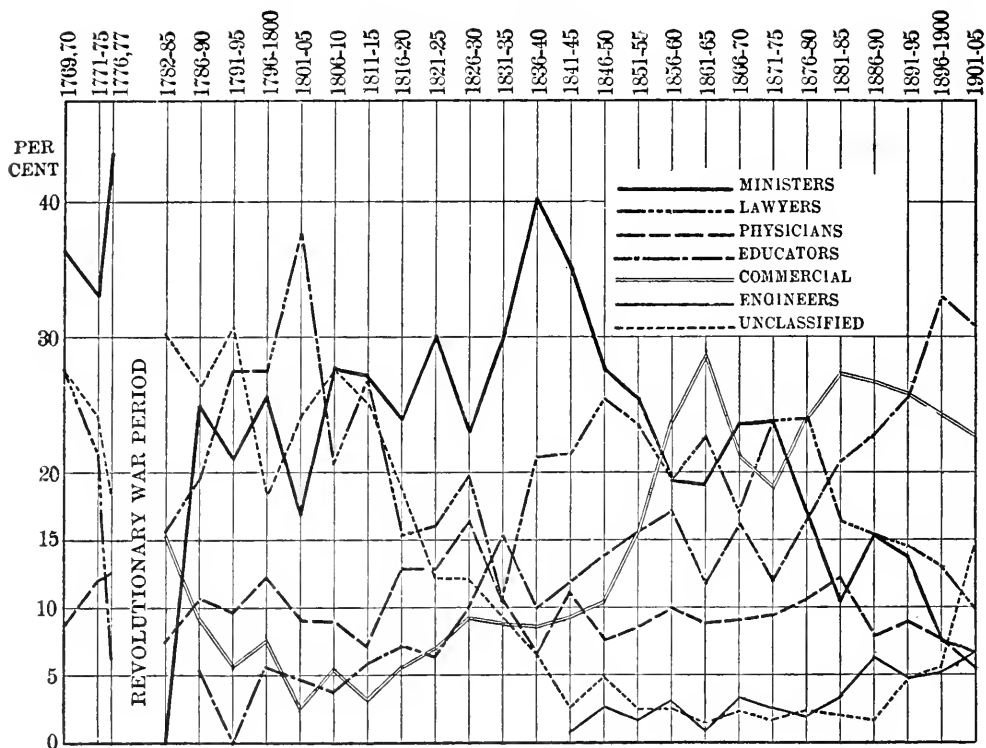
After 1894, the statistics for Brown

GRADUATES

Years.	Number of graduates.	Ministry.	Law.	Medicine.	Education.	Commercial pursuits.	Public service.	Engineering.	Agriculture.	Literature and journalism.	Unclassified.
1769-1770	11	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1771-1775	33	11	7	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8
1776-1777	16	7	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
1782-1783	13	.....	2	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4
1786-1790	76	19	15	8	4	7	1	.....	2	.....	20
1791-1795	91	19	25	9	.....	5	3	.....	1	1	28
1796-1800	105	27	29	13	6	8	1	.....	2	.....	19
1801-1805	120	20	45	11	5	3	3	.....	3	.....	30
1806-1810	130	36	27	12	5	7	1	.....	6	.....	36
1811-1815	151	41	40	11	9	6	4	.....	1	1	38
1816-1820	125	30	19	16	9	7	15	.....	3	2	24
1821-1825	186	56	30	24	12	13	22	.....	.....	5	24
1826-1830	122	28	24	20	12	11	6	2	4	.....	15
1831-1835	104	31	11	11	16	9	12	.....	.....	4	10
1836-1840	164	66	35	11	16	14	5	.....	3	2	12
1841-1845	150	53	33	17	18	14	4	1	4	2	4
1846-1850	145	40	37	11	20	15	7	3	2	2	8
1851-1855	178	45	42	15	28	29	4	3	2	5	5
1856-1860	165	32	32	15	28	38	6	5	.....	5	4
1861-1865	203	39	46	18	24	59	10	2	2	.....	3
1866-1870	208	49	36	20	34	44	4	7	1	8	5
1871-1875	221	51	51	21	27	42	7	6	3	8	5
1876-1880	282	49	68	30	47	68	.....	6	1	6	7
1881-1885	268	28	45	33	56	73	4	10	1	10	8
1886-1890	253	39	39	20	58	67	1	16	1	6	6
1891-1895	367	48	53	33	94	94	1	15	1	11	17
1896-1900	701	53	86	54	229	169	7	36	5	16	46
1901-1904	571	38	56	29	176	130	6	38	2	14	82
Total	5,159	959	937	470	933	935	143	150	50	108	474

PERCENTAGES

1769-1770	36.3	27.3	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.3
1771-1775	33.3	21.2	12.1	.....	.....	3.0	6.0	.....	.....	.....	24.2
1776-1777	43.8	6.2	12.5	.....	.....	.....	18.7	.....	.....	.....	18.7
1782-1783 .....	.....	15.4	7.7	.....	.....	15.4	30.8	.....	.....	.....	30.8
1786-1790	25.0	19.7	10.5	5.3	9.2	9.2	1.3	.....	2.6	.....	26.3
1791-1795	20.8	27.4	9.9	.....	.....	5.5	3.3	.....	1.1	1.1	30.8
1796-1800	25.7	27.6	12.4	5.7	7.6	1.0	.....	1.9	.....	.....	18.1
1801-1805	16.7	37.5	9.2	4.7	2.5	2.5	.....	2.5	.....	.....	25.0
1806-1810	27.7	20.8	9.2	3.8	5.3	.....	.....	4.6	.....	.....	27.7
1811-1815	27.1	26.5	7.3	5.9	3.1	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.2
1816-1820	24.0	15.2	12.8	7.2	5.6	12.0	.....	2.4	1.6	.....	19.8
1821-1825	30.1	16.1	12.9	6.4	6.9	11.8	.....	.....	2.7	.....	12.9
1826-1830	22.9	19.7	16.4	9.8	9.2	4.1	1.6	3.3	.....	.....	12.3
1831-1835	29.8	10.6	10.6	15.4	8.7	11.5	.....	.....	3.8	.....	9.6
1836-1840	40.2	21.3	6.7	9.8	8.5	3.5	.....	1.8	1.2	.....	7.6
1841-1845	35.3	22.0	11.3	12.0	9.3	2.7	.....	2.7	1.4	.....	2.7
1846-1850	27.6	25.5	7.6	13.8	10.3	4.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	.....	5.5
1851-1855	25.3	23.6	8.4	15.7	16.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	2.8	.....	2.8
1856-1860	19.4	19.4	9.9	16.9	23.3	3.8	3.2	.....	3.2	.....	2.4
1861-1865	19.2	22.7	8.9	11.8	28.8	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5
1866-1870	23.6	17.3	9.1	16.3	21.1	1.9	3.4	.....	.....	.....	2.4
1871-1875	23.8	23.8	9.5	12.2	19.0	3.2	2.6	1.8	3.6	.....	2.4
1876-1880	17.4	24.1	10.6	16.7	24.1	.....	2.1	.....	2.1	.....	2.5
1881-1885	10.4	16.8	12.3	20.9	27.2	1.5	3.5	.....	.....	.....	2.9
1886-1890	15.4	15.4	7.9	22.9	26.5	.....	6.3	.....	.....	.....	2.4
1891-1895	13.8	14.4	8.9	25.6	25.6	.....	4.5	.....	.....	.....	4.6
1896-1900	7.6	12.3	7.7	32.8	24.1	.....	5.1	.....	.....	.....	6.6
1901-1904	6.7	9.8	5.8	30.8	22.8	1.5	6.7	.....	.....	.....	14.4



BROWN GRADUATES IN THE PROFESSIONS

include women, who have increased very rapidly until they constitute nearly one-fourth of the classes. The statistics show the effect of the women on the various curves. With women omitted the profession of teaching becomes 24.1, 22.9, and 22.5 per cent.

for the last 3 five-year periods, as compared with 25.6, 32.8, and 32.6 per cent. for the same three periods, with women included. Considering men only, business, and not teaching, was the dominant profession in the last period.

A PROTEST FROM CHINA

Ningpo, China, Sept. 10, 1912

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

In the July number of the Brown Alumni Monthly, recently received, page 40, in speaking of the reunion of the class of 1862, you say, "So far as is known, only 13 members of the class are now living," and you proceed to give their names. To my astonishment my name is omitted. I beg to assure you that I am a member of the class of 1862, and that I am still very much alive, though some may regard me as buried in this far-off land. Kindly assure my classmates, and others, that I still live.

I have had a strong desire for some years to arrange my furlough so that I might attend this commencement at Brown, and meet my class at its semi-centennial. But it has been impossible. We are in the midst of stirring times, and every man is needed at his post.

With best wishes for the success of the Monthly and for the prosperity of "Old Brown," I am

Yours sincerely,

J. R. GODDARD

A STUDENT IN GERMANY SEVENTY YEARS AGO

ANOTHER UNPUBLISHED LETTER FROM
PROFESSOR JOHN L. LINCOLN

HALLE, April 22, 1842

* * * This letter makes the sixteenth which I have written to the family since I left Boston, to say nothing of other correspondence and not mentioning the banging great budget to Crowell. And sixteen is just the number I have received, and it was to be expected that you should keep a little ahead of me, such a host of you together as there is, let's see, how many, fifteen strong if I count right, children and all, and for aught I know sixteen, averaging thus just one letter all round. I consider this an unexceptionably satisfactory defence. What think you?

You allude to that confounded bill of exchange by which I have lost out and out fifty dollars. I supposed myself, from the first, that the cause was owing to the difference in exchange, but others whom I supposed to be better judges than myself told me it couldn't be, and that the reason was that B. B. & Co. had reserved somewhat for my postage. It's outrageous that a poor student should have to sustain such a dead loss. It can't be actually necessary, for by Hackett's arrangement, negotiated by Matthew Bolles, he not only didn't lose, but actually gained. With this letter I shall send for a remittance. Pray put your heads together, some of you business men, and manage the affair, so that I shall not lose so much. I shall send for \$1,000; to lose \$100 on that were intolerable.

You represent very favorably the religious condition of Boston. I rejoice if it be so. My convictions of the truth of practical, evangelical religion, of what Nott used to call the good old word, Christian experience, are stronger than ever. The conflicts going on around me here in philosophy and religion turn me back with the freshness and force of a first love to my own personal experience of the truth of the Christian religion. Happy, unspeakably happy, my dear brother, have

we all been in our Christian parentage, in the religious education of our childhood and youth! I have gone back in memory to the beginning of my conscious existence, I have gone through and dwelt in thought on the daily scenes of the family homelife it was our lot to enjoy; have contemplated with mingled admiration and filial love the simple, transparent, deeply religious spirit of our dear father, that walked about among us, a calm, ever-present form of light and love, and so ruled and animated and formed the very soul of our whole domestic being, and I felt in my innermost soul and with the warmest gratitude, that in such an early education we have been enjoying and in all our endless being shall ever enjoy a blessing of priceless worth. We have gained early sacred impressions that will never pass away, our spirits have received their earliest strength and nourishment from truths, the holiest, most imperishable, and will continue to feel their hallowed influences as long as themselves endure.

All then that comes to me at this distance from home and religious friends that assures me of the progress of true religion among them is full of interest. * * * When Sunday comes with me here, I involuntarily wish myself at home. Still two or three of the ministers here are very evangelical, and the services interesting and delightful. In the afternoon I have a prayer-meeting with two students from Scotland who are here, "two or three gathered together" literally, and we have found ourselves, too, not without the Saviour in our midst. Still the whole tide of influences around and the nature and press of my study occupations are not very genial to the cultivation of religion and several times have I been deeply conscious that my piety needed a quickening, renewing influence. Such a tender, daily cultivation is essential to the life of religion in the human

soul. My studies and study relations continue interesting as ever. In a week the summer term begins. I shall now have no difficulty in understanding lectures, as last term, and shall take up many courses. I feel now quite at home in Germany, but for a permanent home, it were no home for me. I am most delightful situated as to lodgings, in a large garden, room with three windows, all with fine garden prospects, and in a neat little sleeping room where the sun greets me with his very first gladdening beams.

One of my lectures will be at 7 A. M. and I mean to have at least two hours study before it. I have declared war to the knife with late rising since I have been in Germany. It will be worth at least \$1000 to part with this old friend of mine.

Years ago, in school days, I struck up the friendship and he has cottoned me like a pillow ever since. But it's no go any longer, at least while I have so much to do as I have now. I confess I have some compunctions and a little kind of yielding now and then. But this is to be expected.

My Italy idea I abandoned, because I feared to risk my German. Hope to go at some future time; perhaps from Berlin early next Spring. Till October I hail from Halle. Hackett left me about a fortnight since for Berlin, to spend the summer there. He will leave Berlin in August. About the 1st of August I shall leave Halle for a tour of some six weeks, either in Scotland with Tholuck or somewhere in Germany. * * *

CORPORATION MEETING

At an adjourned meeting of the corporation of Brown University, held Oct. 9, in the Administration building, Robert I. Gammell, '72, was chosen vice-chancellor in the absence of Chancellor Arnold B. Chace, '66.

Chancellor Chace is in Europe, where he has been detained by the death of a friend.

Charles S. Stedman of the class of 1896 was elected a trustee of the university, his name having been presented to the corporation by the alumni last June. William R. Dorman, '92, who was elected a trustee in June, was present at the meeting and took his oath of office.

The committee on pensions, appointed last June to study the matter of faculty pensions, reported that it had been working on the problem, but as yet had no final report ready. They hope to present a complete report, with revised pension rules, at the next meeting of the corporation, June 1913. They were allowed the additional time, as none of the faculty of the university will be eligible for pensions, under the present rules, until 1914.

The annual report of President Faunce

was made public. The report reviews the accomplishments of the past year and maps out fields of future endeavor. A tribute is paid to President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst (Brown, '93), formerly dean of the university.

Considerable space is given to the \$1,000,000 endowment fund completed last June.

Regarding it the report says: "We are greatly indebted for the success of the movement to the committees formed in the various cities, some of whom have prosecuted the work with vigor, and to our two secretaries, Herbert B. Keen and G. Edward Buxton, Jr. We owe much to the effective publicity furnished us by the newspapers of Rhode Island, which have for over a year presented our cause in their news columns and in telling editorials."

In addition to the president's report further reports were received from the executive committee, real estate committee and the committee in charge of arrangements for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the university, to be observed in October, 1914.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

EXTRACTS FROM A DOCUMENT OF MANY-SIDED INTEREST

By William H. P. Faunce

The completion of the million-dollar endowment fund makes this last year a red-letter year in our history. We were told at the beginning of the movement that the time was unfavorable, that industrial conditions were dubious and financial values unsettled, that the presidential election was near, or that our friends had not recovered from the previous endowment movement of twelve years ago. We heard on every side the words: "You can't do it"—the utterance of that little faith and that "other-wisemindedness" which have been Rhode Island's chief obstacles for two hundred years. But the task has not only been accomplished; it has been accomplished without annoyance, or sensationalism, or regret, leaving every contributor and every worker glad that he was permitted to share in so noble an undertaking. * * *

Some things in this movement are specially worthy of note. In the first place, the new endowment is in the form of invested capital. In the former movement of twelve years ago we counted the value of the Administration Building, the Van Wickle Gates, and the Slater Memorial Homestead as part of the first million dollars, and we counted the \$500,000 endowment of the John Carter Brown Library—which can never be used for teaching purposes—as part of the second million. But this last million dollars is wholly in the form of productive capital. It should also be remembered that this time we have counted no bequests. In the endowment fund of twelve years ago we counted at least \$175,000 that came to us through bequests. In this last movement we have been allowed to count only the gifts of the living, and Dr. Oliver H. Arnold's bequest of over \$85,000 is not included in the endowment fund.

We should also note the remarkably democratic nature of this effort. About twenty-five hundred persons have joined their gifts to make up the entire sum.

* * *

While we have had disappointments, in that some who had every reason to help have felt unable to do so, yet we have had many surprises, in that some donors have gone far beyond our expectation, or even our desire. Among the contributors we find the young married alumnus who gave \$50 out of his salary of \$1200; the minister who sent his wedding fees, saved up for twenty years and amounting to \$1000; the physician who sent \$150, and then having "lain awake nights to think it over," sent \$250 more; the young missionary three years in China, who sent \$150; the banker who sent his check for \$10,000, later a pledge for \$15,000, and later an offer to do more if needed to insure success; the man who gave \$60,000 in various ways and at different times, so that his beneficence might not be known; the school-boy who took out of the bank his year's savings to send us \$5; the school principal who sent us \$100 while struggling to raise an endowment for his own school; the young graduate, a victim of tuberculosis, who signed his pledge for \$10 ten minutes before he died; the widow who out of a modest competence gave \$5000 in memory of her son; the young school teacher whose gift of \$50 means to her self-denial for two years to come. * * *

We have secured out of this endowment vastly more than money—we have secured friends, participants, helpers in our great task. The hundreds of letters that have been received, expressing loyalty and devotion, are in themselves an asset of no small value. We have gotten into touch with those who had drifted away from us; we have become far more intimately acquainted with our alumni; we have fastened to the university men and women who never before have shown interest in any form of education. It may not be too much to say that the financial results of our campaign are the smallest part of it, and that the chief result is increased coherency, solidarity and far more effective co-opera-

tion among all those who make up our constituency.

But the raising of the endowment must not arouse any extravagant expectations of immediate financial change. We shall be two years in collecting the pledges made. We have already a deficit of \$20,000 this year, incurred largely through the necessity of increasing the salaries of the younger men on our teaching staff. We must plan to use in the not distant future the income of from \$300,000 to \$500,000 to provide more adequate pensions for our teachers. The present pension system was the best we could do, at a time when no money had been given us for the purpose. Now gifts have been made specifically to render our pension system permanent and reasonably adequate, and our first duty is to address ourselves to this task.

This endowment movement should speedily be followed by provision for annual alumni contributions to the maintenance of the university. Not again in our generation shall we attempt to raise a large definite sum by contingent gifts. Two such efforts in twelve years are enough. The sporadic and occasional should now pass into the regular and habitual. The large gift, made once a decade under the pressure of urgent appeal and surging enthusiasm, must give way to the annual subscription made in quiet, steady devotion to Alma Mater's needs. For several years Oberlin College has received such alumni contributions through what is called "The Living Endowment Union." For many years a large sum has thus been annually poured into the treasury of Yale University, a well-known graduate declaring that his payment to the Yale fund is as much a part of his annual budget as his payments to the butcher or the baker. A steady contribution of \$25,000 annually from the alumni would mean as much to Brown as the addition of another half million to our endowment. A movement wisely organized could, in my opinion, be made to produce such an annual income within the next ten years. It is hard to conceive that any alumnus could consent to be entirely counted out of such a movement.

During the last year the semester system was adopted, and with good results. The saving of time and labor on the part of both

students and faculty was obvious. The number of failures at the end of the first term may have been slightly greater than usual, since some students did not realize the increased labor required in preparation for examination. But, on the whole, very little difference appeared, and the two-term system has been established without jolt or friction.

One of the next changes we make may well be in the direction of broadening our entrance requirements. Frequently young men now come to us from the best high schools of the West, fully preared for admission to the leading Western universities, but deficient by three or four points in preparation for Brown. Such universities as Wisconsin, Chicago, Illinois usually allow a student credit for one year of a modern language, or for two years of Latin, as we do not. They give credit for "half courses," while we do not. They place far less emphasis on the study of languages than we do, holding that linguistic study, while essential, belongs to the formal rather than the material elements in education. Without discussing that problem, we may raise the question whether our present emphasis is not overweighted. Out of the $14\frac{1}{2}$ units required for admission to the A. B. course, 10 units (if we include English) must be in language (3 units in English and 7 units in a foreign language). For admission to the Ph. B. course the student must now present 8 units in language (3 units in English and 5 in a foreign language). Certainly the requirement that almost 70 per cent of preparatory work shall be in language and literature, leaving about 30 per cent of the student's time for mathematics, history and science, does not represent the work of our best high schools, and may appear to indorse the old assumption that most of our high school graduates are unfitted for college. Here is opportunity and demand for serious investigation and earnest thought. * * *

The old library building has suffered from being closed for the last two years, and it is necessary to open it again. Two years ago the faculty outlined an excellent plan for housing in that building the various departments that may be classed as "humanities." But the plan called for a complete remodeling of the building at an expense of perhaps \$15,000. Since no one

has come forward to assume such expense, it is impossible to carry out the plan. By a gift of \$15,000 any public-spirited alumnus or citizen could virtually present the university with a building worth \$150,000. Such an opportunity is rarely presented in any institution. If the old building were remodeled, with new partitions and floors and a new heating system, we could at once transfer to it our departmental libraries in the ancient and the modern languages, in history, philosophy, economics, education and social science, and give to the humanities an appropriate, serviceable and conspicuous home. Who will come forward with a gift to enable us to recover a noble building and use it for another century?

This year the old library is only partly opened, and the department of economics has been installed on the first floor. This removal of the large library in economics—including 10,000 volumes—from the basement of Sayles Hall has provided much needed room for the work of the department of geology. * * *

A small greenhouse has been erected near Maxcy Hall for the use of our students in botany. The need of this has been obvious for a long time, since modern botany is so largely physiological. If our admirable herbarium of 75,000 specimens can be supplemented by adequate facilities for the study of living organisms, we shall be able to show to students the vital relation of botanical study to agriculture, horticulture, forestry and the conservation and development of national resources.

We have made during the summer certain greatly needed improvements in the Metcalf estate. This tract of land, adorned with rare and noble trees, we have long desired to convert into a genuine arboretum, where experiments in tree culture and horticulture might be carried on, to the benefit of the community and the state. Only lack of funds has prevented such development. But if we cannot develop, we can at least preserve. A new fence has now been constructed, the trees have been cared for and provision will be made for oversight by persons living near the estate. * * *

A committee appointed by the corporation recently held a conference with a similar committee appointed by the Associated Alumni to discuss the present unsat-

isfactory method of nomination for vacancies in the board of trustees. The candidate having the highest number of alumni votes this year—an alumnus of unquestioned ability and loyalty—subsequently declared to members of the corporation that he considered himself ineligible for election. A similar situation was created five or six years ago when a New York alumnus who had received the highest number of nominating votes pronounced himself ineligible. These recurring cases—and others still more striking—emphasize the fact that the corporation must remain the final judge of the eligibility and suitability of all candidates for the board of trustees so long as the present arrangement continues. It is my hope, as I have said for several years, that the present arrangement may be abolished, since it constantly fetters the free choice of the corporation, and it never gives the alumni any assurance that their voting will be effective. A loyal body of alumni do not wish to vote unless they know the voice of the majority will be equivalent to election. But to make the majority vote of the alumni in all cases equivalent to election would be both illegal and dangerous. It would deprive the corporation of all power expressly granted and imposed by the charter. No university corporation in America has abdicated all power to fill its own vacancies, and no alumnus would desire to see the corporation thus crippled. My solution of the problem is to rescind the corporation vote of 1870, by which the alumni were requested to "suggest" names of suitable candidates for every vacancy, and henceforth to request the alumni to make formal nominations for a small number of vacancies, with the tacit assurance that in such cases the alumni nomination will be equivalent to election. Then the voice of the majority of the alumni will be effective in every case in which they vote, and the corporation in filling all other vacancies will enjoy the freedom granted and imposed by the charter. * * *

The graduates of our Women's College are, as Dean King points out in her report, taking very high rank in the graduate schools of other institutions. Thirteen of our graduates have in the last four years been granted fellowships at five other institutions, and some of them have already

achieved distinction in their chosen fields of study. Dr. King has accepted invitations to speak this year in Virginia and in Delaware, invitations from communities that are considering the establishment of affiliated colleges for women, and wish to know by what method we have achieved our obvious results. * * *

The legislation looking toward the cessation of fraternities at the Women's College was the culmination of years of discussion. The vote finally passed will be found in the appendix of this report. It was impossible that on such a matter there should be unanimity of opinion among alumnae or students. But when it appeared that there was absolute unanimity on the part of the executive committee of the corporation, the Advisory Council of Women, the dean of the college, the president of the Alumnae Association and the president of the university, action could not longer be delayed. After some of the students had recovered from their first and natural disappointment, the entire student body showed an excellent spirit of loyalty and co-operation. It now

remains to encourage and develop other and more democratic forms of social organization which may meet an ever present need.

At its June meeting the corporation very generously voted me leave of absence for most of the academic year 1912-13. This vote has been accompanied by other expressions of loyal friendship which I appreciate more deeply than words can express. Such friendship is rare in college administration, and yet it has been constantly shown during these thirteen years, making my service a delight. It is my purpose to sail for Egypt the first of November. Subsequently I hope to visit India, China, Java and Japan, and study at first hand some of the Oriental problems which are to-day so obviously affecting Occidental life. We are fortunate in securing Professor Walter G. Everett of our department of philosophy as acting president in my absence. He possesses the confidence of every member of the faculty, and his judicial temper and executive ability will be amply sufficient for all questions that may arise.

EXTENSION COURSES

Ten extension courses, each comprising ten lectures, are offered by the university this year. Dr. Charles V. Chapin, superintendent of the city's health department, and Professor F. P. Gorham will lecture on "Health and Sanitation in Providence." Dr. J. C. Dunning will give a course in "World Politics," and Professor Stephen A. Colvin, who fills the newly established chair of educational psychology, will conduct a course entitled "The Learning Process."

An innovation in the extension courses is a series of lectures on "How to Succeed in Business" by C. C. Batchelder of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Last year Mr. Batchelder gave a popular series of talks open to the undergraduates on "Practical Problems of the Business Man," but this year his addresses will be open to the public under the extension system.

The entire list of courses with the times at which the lectures will be given is as follows: "The Romantic Period in English Poetry," Professor G. W. Benedict,

Mondays at 5 p. m.; "Materials in Engineering Construction," Professor W. H. Kennerson, Mondays at 8 p. m.; "Health and Sanitation in Providence," Dr. C. V. Chapin and Professor F. P. Gorham, Tuesdays at 5 p. m.; "The Learning Process," Professor S. A. Colvin, Tuesday at 8 p. m.; "American Colonial Society," Professor William MacDonald, Wednesdays at 5 p. m.; "Dante's Inferno," Professor Courtney Langdon, Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; "The Solar System," Professor Winslow Upton, Thursdays at 5 p. m.; "How to Succeed in Business," C. C. Batchelder, Thursdays at 8 p. m.; "France To-day," a course in French conversation, H. F. Micoleau, Fridays at 4:30 p. m.; "World Politics," Professor J. C. Dunning, Fridays at 8 p. m.

The lectures will be given each week beginning with the week of Nov. 4. The fee for each course is \$3.50. Circulars giving complete information regarding the courses may be obtained of Professor Jacobs at the Administration building.

THE NEW YORK EDUCATION BUILDING

By Harry Lyman Koopman

It was my privilege, Oct. 15 to 17, to attend as a delegate from Brown University the dedication exercises of the new Education Building of the state of New York at Albany. The exercises themselves were of a distinguished character as be-fitted so remarkable a building. It is not only the largest and most costly building in the world devoted to the uses of a board of education, but its beauty invites com-

whelms the spectator, and which the acquaintance of a single week only enhances. The interior design is very simple and in its quieter way equally impressive. The state department of education has the direction of the State Library and the state museums. These great collections are therefore housed within the building, as is also the State Library School.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the



parison with the most famous buildings of any sort. The structure is 560 feet long, 140 feet high and 140 feet wide. It is built of white marble, and along the front runs a stupendous colonnade of thirty-six pillars nearly one hundred feet in height. It is situated diagonally across the street from the unfortunate capitol, which, by comparison, it almost obliterates. Its great size, the fewness and largeness of its elements, its snowy material and its Greek design make a total which almost over-

whelms the spectator, and which the acquaintance of a single week only enhances. The interior design is very simple and in its quieter way equally impressive. The state department of education has the direction of the State Library and the state museums. These great collections are therefore housed within the building, as is also the State Library School. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Library School was held on the evening of Monday, the 14th, and to this I was invited as a kind of preadamite survival, it having been my fortune to have a hand in training some of the original teachers of the school. The next morning was devoted by the delegates to registration and to inspection of the building. On the afternoon occurred the first session, which was presided over by Hon. Whitelaw Reid, who made an opening address, and in which libraries and museums were discussed re-

spectively by Dr. Schwab, librarian of Yale, and Dr. Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History. In the evening elementary and secondary schools formed the topics presented by Superintendent Maxwell of New York city and Assistant Superintendent Bryan of St. Louis. The next morning educational extension was discussed by President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, and private schools by Professor Myers of Princeton. The last series of discussions occurred Wednesday afternoon, when President Butler of Columbia spoke on "The aim of the modern university," Dr. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation on "Preparation for the profession" and Canon Henson of Westminster Abbey on "The value of historical studies to the higher learning."

Wednesday evening a reception was given by the governor, the commissioner of education and the board of regents. This was largely attended and was made particularly brilliant by a multitude of academic caps and hoods. Thursday morning the delegates assembled in the great auditorium and made brief responses

as the names of their institutions were called. Over one hundred institutions were represented and perhaps a hundred responses were made. The reference to Governor Hughes in the response for Brown called forth enthusiastic applause, which lasted for more than a minute. The final exercises were held on Thursday afternoon and included a dedicatory procession in which academic costume enlivened Washington avenue, and addresses in the auditorium by Chancellor Reid, Governor Dix, Vice-Chancellor McKelway, Commissioner Draper, ex-Governor Odell and Horace White. The hotels of Albany were so crowded by delegates and other visitors that a theatrical company on arriving in the city found all accommodations forestalled and were obliged to sleep in the theatre. The weather was ideal, almost commencement weather. Charles S. Stedman, '96, our newly elected trustee, was the local delegate from Brown, and other Brown graduates in attendance were Host, '98, Abbott, '03, Rockwell, '03, Miss Sackett, '09, and Wheeler, '10.

THE FRESHMAN CLASS OF 1916

A COMPILATION OF THE NEWCOMERS WITH SOME COMMENT BY THE EDITOR

The freshman class of Brown University is smaller than that of a year ago. Against 211 entering men in 1911, there are only 183 in 1912. (The number of freshmen in the Women's College, however—58—breaks all records.)

It is interesting to see where the freshmen come from. Out of the whole number of 183, 76 are Rhode Islanders, and of these 55 are from Providence. The state and city proportion varies little from year to year.

Outside of Providence, the following communities in Rhode Island are represented: Pawtucket (3), Auburn (2), East Providence, Warwick, Warwick Neck, North Kingstown, Wickford, Lafayette, Peace Dale, Narragansett Pier, Manville, West Barrington, Bristol, Rumford, Edgewood, Central Falls, Westerly, North Providence and Tiverton. It may

be noted that Westerly is represented after a notable sparseness of students in recent years; also that Woonsocket, which has sent few students to Brown of late, is unrepresented, as is Newport, which on the contrary has been liberal in its contribution of undergraduates in recent years.

It seems as if there were a chance for a healthy Brown propaganda in Rhode Island, when out of the 38 towns and cities in the state the following send us no freshmen: Burrillville, Woonsocket, Lincoln, Cumberland, Smithfield, Scituate, North Scituate, Coventry, West Greenwich, East Greenwich, Warren, Little Compton, Portsmouth, Newport, Jamestown, Charlestown, Richmond, Exeter and New Shoreham. Just half the towns and cities of Rhode Island are represented in the class of 1916!

The other New England states are rep-

resented as follows: New Hampshire 4, Vermont 4, Massachusetts 40, Connecticut 12. Total for New England, outside of Rhode Island, 60; with Rhode Island, 136.

New York contributes 15 (including one from New York city), New Jersey 16, Pennsylvania 4.

Outside of these eight states of the East we find the following: Ohio 2, Illinois 2, Missouri 1, Tennessee 1, Canada 1 and Italy 1. Grand total, 12 states and 2 foreign countries.

Cities represented most numerous are: Providence 55, Fall River 5, Norwich 5, Morristown 4, Dorchester 3, New Bedford 3, Newburyport 3. Several other cities contribute 2.

The detailed list is here appended:

Maurice Adelman, Providence.
 William Russell Affleck, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Arvid Axel Alm, Peabody, Mass.
 Harold Patterson Andrews, Providence.
 George Ralph Arnold, Providence.
 Jesse Mitchell Bailey, Southbury, Conn.
 Frederick Allan Ballou, Jr., Providence.
 Thompson Mulford Barker, Morristown, N. J.
 Harold Chester Barney, East Providence, R. I.
 Louis Earl Bauer, Linwood, N. Y.
 George Stacy Pearse, Dorchester, Mass.
 Samuel Benjamin, Providence.
 Edward Warren Blue, Newton, Mass.
 John Morton Booth, Fall River, Mass.
 Elliot Harris Bosworth, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 Robert Elmer Briggs, Norwich, Conn.
 John Roy Brokenshire, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Leon William Brower, Providence.
 Joseph Richard Brown, Provincetown, Mass.
 Abraham Jacob Burt, Providence.
 Harry Hunter Burton, New Bedford, Mass.
 Nathan Benedict Burton, Woodbury, Conn.
 Howard Seibert Butterweck, Allentown, Pa.
 Seward Trover Byam, North Adams, Mass.
 George Joseph Aloysius Cairns, Providence.
 Edward Robert Casey, Brockton, Mass.
 John Joseph Cashman, Providence.
 Thomas Hodges Caswell, Norton, Mass.
 William Curtis Chase, Providence.
 William James Clark, Newark, N. J.
 Sidney Clifford, Providence.
 Henry Leon Cohen, Providence.
 John Stuart Coleman, Providence.
 Albert Bullock Coop, Providence.
 Edmond Patrick Corcoran, Rockville, Conn.
 Joseph Merritt Couse, Asbury Park, N. J.
 Edward Ingersoll Cristy, Providence.
 George Burton Cumerford, Providence.
 Gerald Dwight Curtis, Warwick Neck, R. I.
 Elmer Freman Davenport, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
 Herman Mantell Davis, Providence.
 William Heisel Dick, New Bedford, Mass.
 Thomas Henry Donahue, Jr., Providence.
 Richard Dresser, Providence.
 John Bernard Dunn, Providence.
 Francis Michael Dwyer, Providence.
 George Arthur Eames, Morristown, N. J.
 Harold Thomas Eaton, Stonington, Conn.
 Edwin Eayrs, Providence.
 John Lamson Eddy, Providence.
 Claus Emanuel Ekstrom, Providence.
 Stanley Smith Emery, North Kingstown, R. I.
 Albert Edwin Evans, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Arthur Fairchild, Newtown, Conn.
 Horace Janney Farlee, Lambertville, N. J.
 Frank Alexander Farnham, 2nd, Providence.
 Philip Aaron Feiner, Providence.
 Herman Feinstein, Providence.
 Willard Ferguson, Burlington, Vt.
 Frederick Lum Ferris, East Orange, N. J.
 Charles Curtis Field, Exeter, N. H.
 Theodore Richard Ford, Morristown, N. J.
 Joseph Edward Foy, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Joseph Joaquim Fraga, Providence.
 John Henry Ghodey, Providence.
 Abraham Glichouse, Newark, N. J.
 William Augustus Graham, Providence.
 Max Thomas Green, Everett, Mass.
 Lucius Knowlton Hale, Monson, Mass.
 Harold Hall, Hackettstown, N. J.
 Ernest Halliwell, Fall River, Mass.
 Joseph Francis Halloran, Fall River, Mass.
 Clifford Sherman Hathaway, Peace Dale, R. I.
 John Clark Hazlett, Bloomington, Ill.
 Francis Carmody Healey, Cuba, N. Y.
 Clifford Davenport Heathcote, Providence.
 Charles James Hill, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Ployer Peter Hill, Newburyport, Mass.
 Gustave D. Houtmann, Manville, R. I.
 Thomas Mayno Hull, Providence.
 William Henry Hurlin, Antrim, N. H.
 William Ingles, Courtright, Ont., Can.
 Willis Hobson Jeffery, Providence.
 George Franklin Johnston, Long Branch, N. J.
 Harley Joslin, Media, Pa.
 Edward Lawrence Kehoe, Naugatuck, Conn.
 Hugo Alden Kenyon, West Barrington, R. I.
 Thomas Bartholomae Keville, Providence.
 Charles Russell Kinney, Norwich, Conn.
 Joseph Aubrey Landschoof, Dunkirk, N. Y.
 Newton Peckham Leonard, Providence.
 Vincent Washburn Leonard, Fairhaven, Mass.
 Victor LeValley, Long Branch, N. J.
 Charles Alick Levin, Norwich, Conn.
 Herbert Royal Lindblom, Providence.
 Harold Spencer Litchfield, Auburn, R. I.
 Harold Irving Long, Sharon, Mass.
 Myer Joseph Lozovitsky, Providence.
 Burton Loren Lucas, Rumford, R. I.
 Stanley Howard Lyons, Providence.
 William Rhodes McBee, Providence.
 James Joseph McGinn, Providence.
 Charles Berger MacKay, Providence.
 Allen Goodwin McKinnon, Manchester, Mass.
 Fred McLean, Youngstown, Ohio.
 Hugh Stanford McLeod, Providence.
 Morton Perry McLeod, Lafayette, R. I.
 Steward Tilton MacNeill, West Newton, Mass.
 Roger Laurence Marble, Brockton, Mass.
 Ernest Tremont Mattison, Edgewood, R. I.
 Allen Guy Maxwell, Slatinton, Pa.
 Harold Madison Messer, Newbury, N. H.
 Paul Barney Metcalf, Wickford, R. I.
 Herman Michelson, New York, N. Y.

David Johnston Miller, Central Falls, R. I.
 John Wesley Moore, Fall River, Mass.
 Daniel Lee Morrissey, Bristol, R. I.
 Wilfred Murch, Providence.
 Joseph Donald Murphy, Friendship, N. Y.
 David Wilson Neill, Bernardsville, N. J.
 Francis Joseph O'Brien, Providence.
 William Slocum O'Gorman, Providence.
 William Nicholas Ormsby, Dorchester, Mass.
 Milton Coburn Paige, Dorchester, Mass.
 Frank Eugene Paine, Jr., Warwick, R. I.
 John Pitkin Palmer, Stockbridge, Mass.
 Everett Granville Perkins, Newburyport, Mass.
 Clayton Leroy Phillips, New Haven, Conn.
 Ralph Williams Pratt, Newton Centre, Mass.
 Russell Billings Quimby, South Acton, Mass.
 Vernon Rice, Williamsport, Pa.
 Wayland Wilbur Rice, Providence.
 John Joseph Riley, New Bedford, Mass.
 Emery Roller, Seligman, Mo.
 Francis Willard Rollins, Barnard, Vt.
 Jacob Rosenber, Fall River, Mass.
 Richard Wilmer Rowan, Asbury Park, N. J.
 Walter Ewan Rowland, Youngstown, Ohio.
 LeRoy Sumner Rowley, Middletown, N. Y.
 Paul Lewis Russell, White Plains, N. Y.
 Carlo Canio Russo, San Fele, Italy.
 John Alexander Ryrie, Alton, Ill.
 Earl Duckworth Sanford, Providence.
 Percy Waterman Sarle, Providence.
 Wilbour Eddy Saunders, Providence.
 Pierre Paul Saunier, Worcester, Mass.
 Harold George Saxton, Brockton, Mass.
 Earle Winslow Schoonmaker, Newark, N. J.
 Harold Duel Scott, Granville, N. Y.
 Orrin Shepard, LeRoy, N. Y.
 Abraham Shoul, Newburyport, Mass.
 Abraham William Sidkowsky, Providence.
 Paul Foster Sinclair, Johnson, Vt.
 James Edward Skane, Providence.
 Franklin Chapman Smith, Westerly, R. I.
 Frederick Lee Smith, Jr., Providence.
 Frank Russell Smith, Norwich, Conn.
 Wilbur John Snyder, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.
 Frank Elmer Starrett, Athol, Mass.
 David Steel, Auburn, R. I.
 Edward Steinhauer, Philadelphia, N. Y.
 Joseph Laycock Strickland, Lawrence, Mass.
 William Francis Sullivan, 2nd, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 Paul Nichols Swaffield, Lawrence, Mass.
 Harry Weeden Underwood, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
 George Unger, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
 James Mark Wade, Trenton, Tenn.
 Howard Burt Webb, Gouverneur, N. Y.
 Guy William Wells, Montrose, Pa.
 John Frederick Wendt, Providence.
 George Morrill White, Providence.
 Irving Clough White, Lynn, Mass.
 Donald Lyon Whittemore, West Roxbury, Mass.
 Theodore Williams, Providence.
 Amasa Fitch Williston, Tiverton, R. I.
 Edward Talpey Willson, Jr., Farmington, N. H.
 William Richard Wirtner, Dunkirk, N. Y.
 Henry Parker Witte, Morristown, N. J.
 Earl Franklin Wood, Danielson, Conn.
 George Henry Wood, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Stuart Edsall Yeakel, East Orange, N. J.

William Levett Yeaton, Hoboken, N. J.
 William Howard Young, Providence.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE FRESHMEN

Sara Wilhelmina Bennett, North Providence, R. I.
 Emma Lillian Black, Providence.
 Mildred Edith Bliss, Providence.
 Loessa Marie Braun, Port Chester, N. Y.
 Martha Marietta Burgess, North Scituate, R. I.
 Helen Rowland Burr, Providence.
 Mary Regina Butler, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Elizabeth Newton Buttrick, Worcester, Mass.
 Albertine Louise Butts, Providence.
 Esther Clarissa Cook, Woonsocket, R. I.
 Margaret Frances Corey, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Elsie Wild Cushing, North Providence, R. I.
 Edith Chace Davis, Chcpachet, R. I.
 Irene Celine Dougherty, Providence.
 Helen Gertrude Douglas, Concord Junction, Mass.
 Sadie Jane Duguid, North Grafton, Mass.
 Edith Violet Edwards, Providence.
 Natalie Florine Ellis, Apponaug, R. I.
 Marion Gray Evans, Jefferson, N. H.
 Mildred Janet Evans, Thornton, R. I.
 Lily Mary Faust, Cranston, R. I.
 Mary Elizabeth Fearney, Edgewood, R. I.
 Sarah Newcomb Gallagher, East Greenwich, R. I.
 Helen Dudley Hartwell, Providence.
 Mabel Frances Hull, Auburn, R. I.
 Emma Frances Jenkins, Oaklawn, R. I.
 Anna Sara Jones, Westerly, R. I.
 Dorothy Margaret Leighton, Providence.
 Vivian Mildred Lewis, Providence.
 Elizabeth Eddy Little, Edgewood, R. I.
 Margaret McGonagle, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Alice Inez McMeehan, Rumford, R. I.
 Adele Ada Dora Marseglia, Providence.
 Margaret Gammell Meader, Providence.
 Eleather Marcella Mowry, Woonsocket, R. I.
 Mary Imelda O'Brien, Providence.
 Frances Patricia O'Connor, Providence.
 Marion Gertrude O'Day, Worcester, Mass.
 Ethel Page, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Ruth Caroline Paine, Apponaug, R. I.
 Pauline May Pearce, Providence.
 Elsie Pickles, Providence.
 Alice Olney Randall, Providence.
 Annie Evelyn Rathbun, Anthony, R. I.
 Emilie Lisette Sam, Providence.
 Rebecca Rogers Snow, Pawtucket, R. I.
 Helen Smith Speck, Auburn, R. I.
 Edith Marguerite Sprague, Palmyra, Mich.
 Marion Elizabeth Stark, Norwich, Conn.
 Marian Sweet, Providence.
 Clara Mabel Thompson, Providence.
 Helen Marguerite Thompson, Saylesville, R. I.
 Marian Marsh Torrey, Providence.
 Emma Rose Wagner, Providence.
 Beatrice Louise Waterhouse, Uxbridge, Mass.
 Adele Madeleine Wildes, Edgewood, R. I.
 Gladys Evelyn Winsor, Providence.
 Alice May Wood, Providence.

From Providence, 23; elsewhere in Rhode Island, 26; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, 1; New York, 1; Michigan, 1. Total, 58.

THE BRAHMIN CASTE

LUNCHEON GRILL—XXI

Now that our country is coming of age and is entering upon a maturer development of social conditions, much of the elasticity of opportunity is disappearing. It is quite apparent that the paths to success open to the energetic and ambitious, which were so numerous a generation ago, are slowly becoming more narrow, and are gradually closing up. The result of this restricted future for young men is to harden the lines between the different conditions of men and to divide them more and more into set classes, from which so few chances to rise appear that finally ambition ceases to stimulate effort to break away from fixed limitations.

It is by no means meant that classes in this country have as yet been shut up between hard and fast lines. There is still a fluid margin between the classes, which may be passed by the heroic and venturesome, but is an impassable moat to the commonplace many. Take, for example, the street railway employes, and you will find them constant to their class for many reasons, but especially because the wage is greater than the class could get elsewhere. Other classes may be suggested, such as the miners in our coal mines and the weavers in our mills, where the occupation goes down from father to son. If you doubt this stratification of occupations, advertise for a bookkeeper, and from many replies you will deduce a composite applicant working long hours in a most confining occupation for twelve or fifteen dollars per week, hopeless, depressing, wishing only to make a change, and expecting only about the same salary wherever he may go. You will find distinct classes of ordinary salesmen and of sales clerks, whose pay is standardized, and who accept their condition and expect no more. There are persistent forces working with increasing pressure to place men in certain classes and hold them there by the insurmountable walls of necessity. Among those forces are specialization, shutting up a man's thinking to one idea, or his doing to one

process, thus excluding him from the exhilaration of a world of ideas and the expansive outlook from experience of doing many things. Other forces are the great aggregations of capital, the widespread, powerful combinations and huge department stores, which render more and more small attempts at business impossible and independent activity an almost eliminated factor in the business world. Many capable men, justified in looking forward to at least a moderate success through their own ability and activity, find their way barred, and the only outlet offered is the acceptance of a position as employé or clerk. The light of individuality is extinguished, and they become only a part of the great industrial machine, doomed to the confines of a certain class. There are other agencies which press the young man back into a class and prevent his rising out of it. The increasing cost of living allows little saving from his income, and so he lacks that accumulation which we call capital, which is the lifting power from class to class. Moreover, a horde of women have entered commercial life to replace and compete with young men. They, as a rule, live at home, and may have only themselves to care for, while the young man is expected to marry and bring up a family on an equal wage. As the condition of life becomes harder, so do the class lines become more fixed. There are classes upon classes, until we reach a type which is emerging from our social evolution, which we may designate as "The Brahmin Caste," an appellation which, in former times, was jocosely given to the Beacon Hill Bostonians. The Brahmin Caste may have originated among the theocratic ideas of early New England, for its lineage extends back to that period of priestly power. Its members trace their descent from passengers on the Mayflower or the succeeding ships, perhaps from the autocratic ministers, governors or leaders of colonial times. The Brahmin Caste has the prestige of wealth, inherited from

generation to generation and carefully conserved. The vulgarity of avarice or grasping after money are not found among its members, and so the multi-millionaires are excluded, as overmuch wealth attained too quickly marks its possessors as parvenus who are fundamentally inadmissible.

The Caste does not love money, but appreciates it if honorably obtained and devoted to good objects; it regards it as one of heaven's gifts, involving a stewardship for which strict account must be given. The Brahmin Caste has an intense self-respect, which has induced a certain orderliness of life through successive generations, so that there is no paresis of the brain and no taint in the blood, and sanity is regarded as a matter of course. Its attitude towards the outside world is charitable and philanthropic, but when it looks out on the prevailing graft and weakness and sensual life, its views take on a tinge of the cynic's and a dash of the pharisee's. How otherwise could it uphold the consciousness of its class except by some show of contempt for the degradation of the lower world? The Brahmin Caste inherits its politics, as it does its wealth, some from the adherents of Jefferson, some from the followers of Hamilton; a kind of loyalty to their forbears presses them to continue to be exponents of particular theories of law and government as handed down to them. They believe that only from the friction of contending theories can be struck off the spark of truth. They have no Caste party, but each individual

must give and take in upholding his views of what will inure to the best interest of the republic and the elevation of man. It may be asked where is this Brahmin Caste to be found; what are the limits of its latitude and longitude, and how are we to recognize its devotees? The answer must be that it has no limits except the boundary lines of our national life, and it bears no actual badge for identification, nor does it make either claim or pretension. The members, however, are well known to their neighbors and intimate acquaintances, and, moreover, each one knows whether he measures up to the class requirements and whether he has justified himself in the class. The Brahmin Caste will come from men and women from all branches of the world's work who have sought wisdom and pursued culture of mind and heart. Some are from the academic fold, lofty minded instructors; some are honorable merchants and bankers; some are lawyers who look only to the justice of the cause, and not to the size of the fee; some from the medical fraternity who seek only to save life and alleviate suffering; some who from the pulpit have preached freedom and been heralds of a broader, nobler humanity; all such as represent personal and long accumulated merit and honor may be recognized as approaching towards the Brahmin Caste, and after another generation of nobler standing, their successors will be absorbed in the ineffable.

Robert P. Brown

UNIVERSITY INTERESTS

The annual tennis tournament was won at the end of October by A. W. Howe, '13.

The university has accepted the provisions of the workmen's compensation act, which recently went into effect in Rhode Island.

Acting President Everett assumed the duties of his new office on Oct. 29.

The Brown Club in New York gave Dr. Faunce a pleasant farewell dinner at the clubhouse Nov. 1.

A straw vote of the university resulted in Wilson winning by a plurality of eight over Roosevelt, and Taft third.

The freshman class has adopted a direct primary system for the election of officers. Nomination papers must have 20 names.

The junior class has elected: President, A. D. Durgin; first vice-president, C. L. Bagnall; second vice-president, R. S. Holding, Jr.; secretary, E. G. McDowell, Jr.; treasurer, J. G. Affleck, Jr.

The Brown Club in New York held a "get-together" smoker at the club rooms on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23. President Edward O. Stanley made an address, outlining the plans of the club for the coming year.

RAISING MONEY IN 1850

Some years ago an alumnus of Brown bought the following letter at an auction sale in New York. He sends it to the Alumni Monthly as an interesting illustration of how money was raised for the university more than sixty years ago. The original is in ms., apparently written by an expert penman, with the signatures individually appended. The letter explains itself:

Providence, August 6th, 1850.

Dear Sir:

You are probably no stranger to the fact, that an effort is now making to modify and extend the system of Instruction in Brown University. In all that is conducive to thorough Scholarship and useful education, in its most extended sense, it is believed that the Plan, which has been adopted by the Corporation if it can have a fair trial, will render this Institution second to none in the Country.

Sixty Five Thousand Dollars were pledged, towards this truly important object, on condition that the sum of Sixty Thousand more be secured by subscriptions of responsible Persons on or before the Fifth day of September ensuing.

The Undersigned, a Committee in behalf of Brown University, beg leave to say, that Forty Three Thousand Dollars of this sum have been already obtained, the remaining Seventeen Thousand, must be obtained within 30 days from this date, or the whole project will be abandoned for the present, and in all human probability abandoned forever.

Deprecating, most sincerely, such a result, the undersigned, deem it not improper, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to solicit of those, who, from their past or present connections with Brown University may be presumed to feel an interest in all that concerns its welfare, such aid as may prevent the failure, otherwise inevitable, of so noble an enterprise.

The Undersigned, Sir, are not insensible to the fact, that however warm your interest in Brown University, you are subject to urgent and frequent demands upon your benevolence. They would therefore, even in this emergency shrink from an appeal in favor of an exclusively local object. Believing however that the benefits of the contemplated improvements in the University will not be confined to the narrow limits of this City or State, they feel less reluctance in commending it to your benevolent regard, and in asking such friendly cooperation as you may please to afford.

It may not be amiss for the Undersigned, to add that any aid however small would be gratefully received as a token of your good will to the cause of education and your continued interest in Brown University.

Taking the liberty to remind you that a prompt reply is all important, we are

Very respectfully your friends,

F. Wayland,

Moses B. Ives,

Thomas Burgess.

SENIOR ELECTIONS

President, I. L. Letts; first vice-president, O. M. Kratz; second vice-president, W. H. Snell; secretary, K. H. Koopman; treasurer, A. B. Lemon; chairman class day committee, J. T. Wilson; treasurer class day committee, D. L. Mahoney; members of class day committee, H. G. Banks, H. R. Redington, J. T. Walker, Jr.; president of class supper, I. L. Letts;

speakers at class tree, first speaker, J. K. Starkweather, second speaker, D. H. Kulp; poet, C. H. Philbrick; orator, I. L. Letts; odist, W. C. Wilber; hymnist, J. T. Walker, Jr.; orator to undergraduates, W. M. Sullivan; prophet, R. B. Crum; historian, H. F. Osteyee; statistician, F. H. Guild.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the Graduates of Brown University
by the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

ROBERT P. BROWN, TREAS., Providence, R. I.

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NOVEMBER, 1912

*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot under-
take to return manuscripts sent to it for
publication, unless they are accompanied by
sufficient postage.*

Under Acting President Everett's administration there is every reason to believe that the university will prosper. Dr. Everett is a man of poise, a man who takes large views of life, and is not likely to let small complications unduly worry him. Besides, he has behind him a loyal faculty and student-body.

The Brown delegates at the Amherst inauguration report an excellent time. Evidently the arrangements were made with exceptional care. There was no crowding, no enervating rush, no attempt to hold the inauguration guests too long at any single meeting. The provision for the entertainment of the visitors—many of them among the most distinguished educators of the country—were liberal and well-planned, and altogether the occasion was very enjoyable. President Meiklejohn has begun his new career auspiciously, and we all wish him the fullest measure of success.

We suspect that President Faunce will not be able to divorce himself so absolutely from the university as he told the undergraduates in chapel, just before sailing, that he intended to do. Anybody who knows Dr. Faunce knows that he has the interests of Brown very deeply at heart—that is, they seem to absorb him in every waking hour. When thousands of miles of sea and land intervene between him and the campus, he will, of course, cast off his administrative burdens to some extent, yet we cannot imagine him wholly forgetting them. We only wish he could. He has given twelve solid years of his life to up-building the university, and he ought to cut mentally adrift from it until next May, when he is to return to take up once more the multifarious duties of his office.

The football team has done "fairly well considering," as they say in the country. It won its first two games, then was beaten in a fluky game by Wesleyan, which scored one too many points—kicking a goal from a touchdown, while Brown failed on the goal-kick after crossing the Wesleyan goal line; roundly defeated Pennsylvania and was next beaten by Harvard. As the Monthly goes to press the Yale game of November ninth looms on the horizon. Nobody can foretell the result, but the games in which the Yale eleven has figured up to this time do not indicate that it is as strong as Princeton or Harvard, and while it is too much to predict a victory over the Blue, we should not be surprised by a much closer score than was registered by Brown at Cambridge.

Congratulations are hereby offered to all the Brown men who were elected to office on November fifth. Congratulations are also extended to the nominally unsuccessful ones on their freedom during the next year or more from the responsibilities of public place.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

BROWN 30, PENNSYLVANIA 7

Developing unexpected power, Brown literally carried the fast Pennsylvania team off its feet on Andrews Field on Oct. 19, and battered and hammered out a 30 to 7 victory. Threatening weather and occasional showers kept down the attendance, so that only about 6000 persons watched the struggle. Straight football, with a pile-driving attack which Pennsyl-

lated to bring the spectators to their feet in sudden frenzy. All the rest of the way it was hit the line and then hit again. For three of her touchdowns Brown made three wonderful marches down the field, gaining at every play and finding the Quakers helpless to stop them. On the first touchdown Brown carried the ball 56 yards, on the second 57 yards; on the third it was rushed for 40 yards.



PENNSYLVANIA STUDENTS AT THE GAME OF OCTOBER 19
Headed by University Band, 200 Paraded Andrews Field

vania was powerless to stop, did the trick for Brown and gave the Providence collegians the biggest victory that a Hill team ever piled up against one of the so-called "Big Four."

Except for an occasional flash it was not a spectacular game. Crowther's short dashes and Tenney's 66-yard run for a touchdown, the latter in the last period, were the only features that were calcu-

Pennsylvania's only flash came in the second period after Brown had chalked up a safety and a touchdown and goal, all for a total of 9 points. Roused to desperation, Pennsylvania took the ball on her own 30-yard line, and without losing possession of it once rushed it 70 yards to the Brown goal. So fierce was the attack that the Brown forwards gave way before the onslaughts of Mercer and Minds again

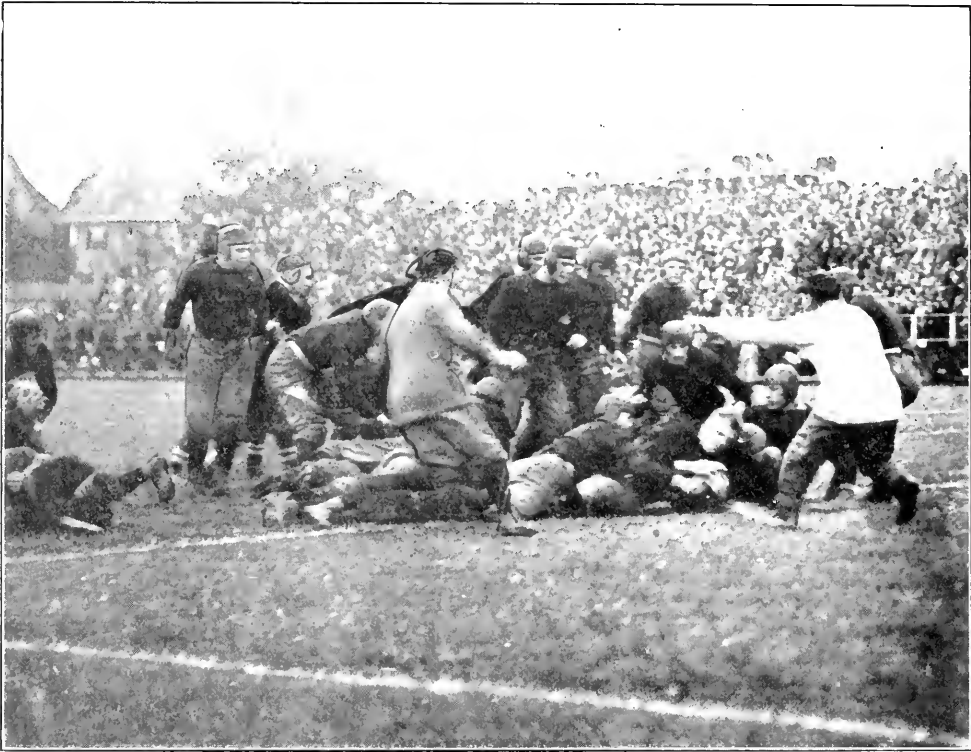
and again, and Mercer finally took the ball over after circling Ashbaugh for 18 yards, a feat that has seldom been done since Ashbaugh has played the right wing for the Brown team. After Mercer had kicked the goal, Pennsylvania was all done. The period ended with Brown still leading 9 to 7, and in the last half Brown outplayed the visitors in every department.

Both teams made a miserable failure with the forward pass, Pennsylvania gaining with it but once, and Brown not at all, after many trials. As a comparison

There was little fumbling by either team, but the Brown players followed the ball more closely, and Goldberg twice recovered it for his team, once when Mercer fumbled on a bad pass, and again when a Brown player blocked a punt.

The line-up:

BROWN	PENNSYLVANIA
Langdon, l. e.....	l. e., Wharton
Kulp, l. t.....	l. t., Wilson
Gottstein, l. g.....	l. g., Journeay
Mitchell, c.....	c., McCall
Goldberg, r. g.....	r. g., Green
Kratz, r. t.....	r. t., Dillon



BARTLETT GOES OVER THE GOAL LINE
Brown Player Makes First Touchdown of the Pennsylvania Game

of the power of attack of the two teams, Brown rushed the ball a total of 315 yards, against 145 for Pennsylvania. In the second half, Penn. made only 20 yards by rushes, as against 213 for Brown. In punting, Henry was superior to Minds, making a total of 168 yards on three kicks, as against 127 for Minds on the same number of kicks. On penalties, Pennsylvania was the worse sufferer, being set back a total of 45 yards, as against Brown's 15.

Ashbaugh, r. e.....	r. e., Jourdet
Crowther, q. b.....	q. b., Marshall
Tenney, l. h. b.....	l. h. b., Minds
Bean, r. h. b.....	r. h. b., Harrington
Henry, f. b.....	f. b., Mercer

Substitutes—Brown: Wade for Kulp, Kulp for Gottstein, McLean for Crowther, Bartlett for Bean; Pennsylvania: Payne for Jourdet, Torrey for Green, MacNaughton for Cory, Kelliher for McCall, Heilman for Minds. Score—Brown 30, Pennsylvania 7. Touchdowns—Bartlett, Bean, Tenney (2), Mercer. Goals from touchdowns—Ashbaugh (4), Mercer. Safety—Kratz. Linesman—Marshall of Har-

vard. Umpire—Thompson of Georgetown. Head linesman—Okeson of Lehigh. Time of game—Four 12-minute periods.

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**BROWN 10, HARVARD 30**

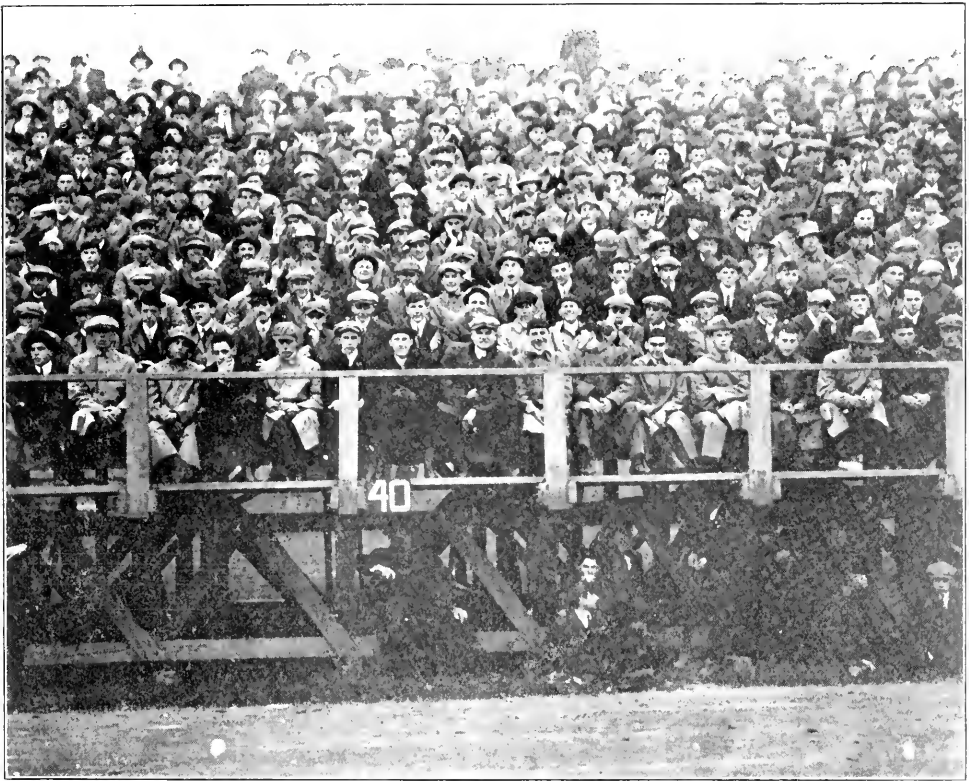
Many brilliant runs, much fine punting, a few successful forward passes in numerous tries, an unusual number of errors, mostly by the Crimson, and ineffectual line plunging by both teams, marked the game in the Stadium, Oct. 26, which Harvard won from Brown by a score of 30 to 10.

The last period was played after sunset,

forward pass in the centre of the field, which he carried to the Brown goal line for the first touchdown. Brickley's field goals were from the 48 and 28-yard lines, respectively. The second Harvard touchdown came on a blocked Brown punt by Hitchcock on the visitors' 25-yard line, Coolidge carrying the ball over.

Brown's three other points were made on a beautiful goal from placement by Captain Ashbaugh from Harvard's 40-yard line.

Penalties totalling 144 yards, almost once and a half the distance of the field, were



BROWN CHEERING SECTION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME

and it was in the semi-darkness that Crowther, the Brown quarterback, ran the length of the field for Brown's only touchdown, the first scored against the Crimson this year. A few minutes later Greustein made his way through the Brown field from the most successful forward pass of the game, for Harvard's third touchdown and final score.

Harvard scored in each period, principally on the fine playing of Brickley, who kicked three field goals and caught a Brown

imposed on the Crimson team. This included 34 yards which were lost when Hitchcock was sent out of the game for slugging.

The line-up:

| HARVARD              | BROWN            |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Felton, l. e.....    | l. e., Langdon   |
| Storer, l. t.....    | l. t., Wade      |
| Pennock, l. g.....   | l. g., Kulp      |
| Parmenter, c.....    | c., Mitchell     |
| Trumbull, r. g.....  | r. g., Gottstein |
| Hitchcock, r. t..... | r. t., Kratz     |
| Coolidge, r. e.....  | r. e., Ashbaugh  |

Bradley, q. b. . . . . q. b., Crowther  
 Hardwick, l. h. b. . . . . l. h. b., Tenney  
 Wendell, r. h. b. . . . . r. h. b., Bean  
 Brickley, f. b. . . . . f. b., Henry

Substitutes—Harvard: H. W. Frothingham for Felton, Lawson for Storer, Wigglesworth for Parmenter, Driscoll and Withington for Trumbull, T. Frothingham for Hitchcock, O'Brien and Hollister for Coolidge, Freedley for Bradley, Graustein for Hardwick, Lingard for Wendell, Bettie for Brickley; Brown: McLaughlin for Langdon, Murphy for Wade, Gottstein for Kulp, Staff for Mitchell, Goldberg for Gottstein, Sims for Kratz, Metcalf for Tenney, Bartlett for Bean, Hazlett for Henry. Score—Harvard 30, Brown 10. Touchdowns—Brickley, Coolidge, Graustein, Crowther. Goals from touchdown—Hitchcock, Hardwick, T. Frothingham, Ashbaugh. Goals from field—Brickley (3), Ashbaugh. Referee—D. A. Fultz of Brown. Umpire—F. W. Burleigh of Exeter. Head linesman—S. H. Davis of Wesleyan. Time of game—15-minute periods.

#### FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Wednesday, Oct. 2—Colby at Prov., 3-0.  
 Saturday, October 5—R. I. College at Providence, 14-0.  
 Saturday, Oct. 12—Wesleyan at Prov., 6-7.  
 Saturday, Oct. 19—Pennsylvania at Providence, 30-7.  
 Saturday, Oct. 26—Harvard at Cambridge, 10-30.  
 Saturday, Nov. 2—Vermont at Prov., 12-7.  
 Saturday, Nov. 9—Yale at New Haven.  
 Saturday, Nov. 16—Lafayette at Providence.  
 Saturday, Nov. 23—Norwich at Providence.  
 Thursday, Nov. 28—Carlisle at Providence.

#### CORTHELL LIBRARY

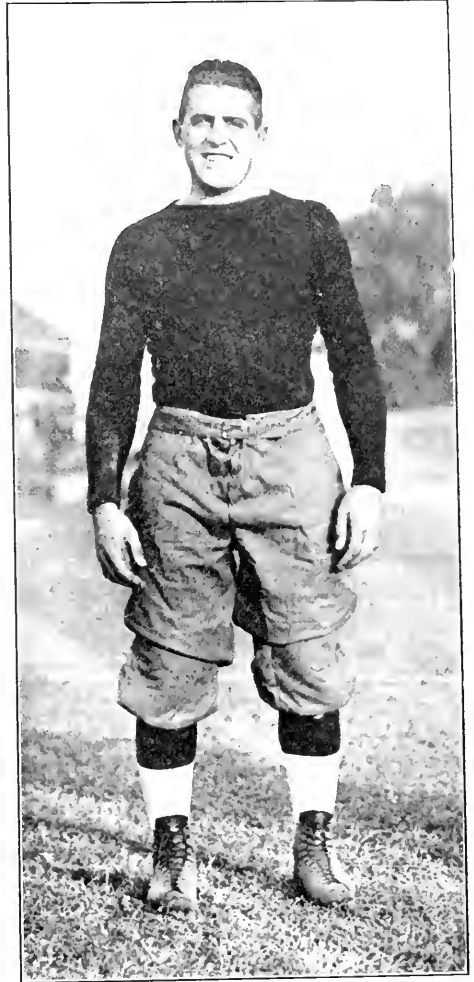
The CortHELL Library of Engineering in the John Hay Library will be kept open during the current academic year at the following hours: Monday, 7-9 p. m.; Tuesday, 2-4 and 7-9 p. m.; Wednesday, 2-6 p. m.; Thursday, 9:30-12 a. m.; Friday, 10:30-12 a. m. and 7-9 p. m. At other hours books in this library may be consulted by applying at the loan desk in the main reading room.

#### AT THE ALBANY DEDICATION

At the dedication of the new Education Building in Albany, N. Y., on Oct. 17, Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, of the two Brown delegates, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chancellor and Regents of the State of New York—The state of New York gave to Brown University that great educator, whose name still shines unclipped on the roll of American college presidents—Francis Wayland. Brown University has given to the state of New York two of its

most distinguished governors—Marcy, whose name is proudly borne by the loftiest summit of your Adirondacks, and Hughes, whose living spirit still walks in yonder capitol. These are but more illustrious examples of the exchanges that have gone on for over a century between the Rhode



CAPTAIN ASHBAUGH

Island institution and your imperial commonwealth. It is therefore with a certain sense of membership in your household of learning that Brown University to-day congratulates the state of New York upon realizing a colossal educational conception in the beauty and grandeur of this temple of enlightenment, erected for the pursuit and diffusion of that knowledge which is the power of a state.

# BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## Faculty

President Faunce will sail Nov. 2 from New York on the North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert for the Orient. His first stop will be in Egypt, after which he will visit India, Java, China and Japan, spending about a month in each country. Besides studying religious and educational problems in the East, Dr. Faunce will speak in India, China and Japan on world peace. During his stay in the far East he expects to meet many Brown alumni, including Deming, Sun and Bien, members of last year's senior class. He plans to sail for home next spring by way of the Hawaiian Islands, arriving in time for commencement.

Professor MacDonald left Providence July 6 for a visit to the Grenfell Mission in Labrador and reached home Sept. 28, having inspected all the five hospital stations established by Dr. Grenfell on the Labrador coast. He was on the water sixty days in all, experiencing very rough weather and, at one time, a shortage of provisions. He also visited Newfoundland and met Sir Edward Morris, the prime minister.

Mr. Winship read a paper in the John Carter Brown Library on the evening of Oct. 21 on the first Providence printing press, which was established by William Goddard one hundred and fifty years ago. Specimens of the work of the press were on exhibition.

Professor Archibald has in the Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society for October a review of Halsted's "Geométrie Rationnelle."

The Macmillan Company has issued A History of the Literature of Ancient Israel, by Professor Fowler. The volume sets forth in chronological order the history of the Old Testament and earliest apocryphal writings, presenting the orderly development of Israel's thought and its changing forms of expression from the oldest fragments of folk song to the completion of the later Old Testament books. Professor Fowler is absent on his sabbatical year, during which he will visit Europe, Egypt and Palestine.

Professor Courtney Langdon was nominated for lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island by the Progressive party, but withdrew his name. In a letter to the chairman of the State Progressive party declining the honor he gave as the reasons for his resignation an utter unfitness to perform the duties of office and a lack of time to speak publicly for the Progressive party. This refusal is regarded as a serious setback for the new party.

The home of Professor Everett, occupied this year by Professor Theodore F. Collier, at 116 Governor st., was considerably damaged by fire Oct. 9.

Professor Appleton spent a large part of the summer, with three assistants, in the chemical

laboratories on the preparation of certain new dyes.

Professor Gorham was at work all summer in Rhode Island Hall, conducting, with the assistance of five graduate students, investigations regarding the sanitary condition of the oyster beds in Narragansett bay, and issuing sanitary certificates for the sale of oysters in Rhode Island for the Rhode Island Shell Fish Commission. He also carried on investigations for the city in regard to certain epidemics among children and steps to be taken to prevent the introduction of plague into this country.

Professor Jacobs lectured on the principles of education at the University of Vermont Summer School.

Professor and Mrs. Richardson sailed for Europe early in June and spent six weeks at Goettingen University. During the first two weeks of August they joined some friends in a cruise among the Norwegian fjords, proceeding thence to Cambridge, Eng., at which university the International Congress of Mathematicians held its sessions, Aug. 22-28. Chancellor Chace was also in attendance.

Professor Mitchell of the department of biology served a twelve weeks' appointment at the laboratories of the United States Fish Commission at Wood's Hole.

Professor Walter was for six weeks in charge of the courses in field zoology given by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences at Cold Spring Harbor. The last half of the vacation he spent in completing the manuscript of a book on heredity.

Professor Brown spent the summer in the field work of the Rhode Island Natural Resources Survey, working in Washington and Newport counties. With him were Mr. Dale and Mr. Hawkins, instructors in the department, and several students.

Professor Archibald was for ten days at the Sorbonne in Paris attending mathematical sessions. He was in London at a dinner given by Lord Strathcona and attended the Mathematical Congress at Cambridge. Later he made a tour of the English universities, visiting Oxford, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool and Cambridge, with many delegates to the congress. On returning to London he attended the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations for 1912 and worked in the British Museum, spending the time in London and Cambridge until the end of August.

Mr. Long of the department of civil engineering was appointed assistant engineer by New York city during the summer, and took charge of the investigation and valuation of the highway improvements in the Borough of Queens, embracing Long Island City, New Town, Flushing, Jamaica and the Rockaways. For a few weeks also he was stationed at Fort Greble as

captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, Rhode Island National Guard.

Professor Walter B. Jacobs is secretary of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, which holds its twenty-seventh annual meeting at Yale University Nov. 1 and 2.

## Alumni

1866

James Wells Stillman died in the City Hospital, Boston, Oct. 24, 1912, as the result of injuries received when struck by an automobile half an hour earlier. Mr. Stillman was born in Westerly, R. I., the son of Welcome and Harriet Wells Stillman. He received his early education in Westerly. In 1867 he was graduated from the Albany Law School and in 1869 was admitted to practice his profession in the courts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts and in the United States courts. Mr. Stillman was representative from Westerly in the General Assembly for a period of three years, from 1869, and for several years he was town moderator of Westerly. He was the author of many pamphlets of a controversial and radical character. He practiced law in Westerly and in Providence, but of late years in Boston, where he also continued his authorship of pamphlets. He never married.

1867

The address of Elmer L. Corthell, Sc. D., is for the present Felsenburg, Bern, Switzerland.

1872

Robert I. Gammell was elected vice-chancellor of the university at the October meeting of the corporation. The office is a newly created one, made necessary by the absence of Chancellor Arnold B. Chace in Europe.

1874

Rev. James P. Abbott, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Rockford, Ill., after a service of about six years. He was for twenty-one years pastor of the First Baptist Church, Medford, Mass., before going West.

Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., is one of the editors of Church and State, a Boston paper devoted to maintaining the separation of church and state in America, especially as regards the distribution of school funds.

1876

Richard B. Comstock is a Democratic nominee for presidential elector from Rhode Island.

1879

Edward F. Ely is a member of the committee on admissions of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

1880

Prescott O. Clarke is a member of the execu-

tive committee of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

1882

Edward C. Bixby is secretary of the Arion Club of Providence.

1883

Professor W. E. Simonds of the department of literature, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., has been elected dean of that institution.

1884

Dr. H. C. Bumpus, the business manager of the University of Wisconsin, has issued a report covering 22 printed pages upon the receipts and expenditures of that great institution for the year July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911. The report answers in clear and readable form the two questions: How much money does the university receive? How is this money spent? While the report is inevitably a summary, it presents information in regard to the financial administration of the university such as, we suspect, is made available to the alumni of few other institutions; in fact, we know that the report has already attracted wide attention and we believe that it is destined to have a profound effect upon the form of the financial reports made by our educational institutions. The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine, in circulating the report as a supplement, commends it to the attention of the alumni and accompanies its notice with a portrait of Dr. Bumpus.

1885

Dr. Henry J. Rhett of Philadelphia died at the Newport Hospital, Oct. 7, 1912, of intestinal trouble from which he had been a sufferer for some time. He was born in Baltimore fifty years ago. His mother was a Newport woman and with her he moved to Newport when a small boy. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Rogers High School. After graduation from Brown he studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and at the Washington and Jefferson University. He made a specialty of nervous diseases, practicing in Philadelphia, and for years had been a summer resident of Jamestown, R. I. His wife survives him.

1886

Norman M. Isham is president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

1887

Theodore Francis Green is the Democratic nominee for governor of Rhode Island. After graduation he went to the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He then spent two years abroad studying at the Universities of Bonn and Berlin. In 1894 he returned to Providence and began his law practice. He was an instructor at Brown in Roman law, 1894-97, and is at present a trustee of the university. He has served as director of the Providence Athenaeum, trustee of the Rhode

Island School of Design, trustee of the Butler Hospital, trustee of the University School, Providence, chairman of the board of management of the Brown Union, trustee of the Providence Public Library and director of the National Exchange Bank. President E. Benjamin Andrews has published the following letter regarding Mr. Green's qualifications for the governorship:

To the Editor of the Providence Journal:

The Democrats of Rhode Island show extremely good sense in nominating Mr. Theodore Francis Green for the governorship. Mr. Green is an everywise meritorious citizen, singularly intelligent and honest, an able lawyer, of distinguished family, a Rhode Islander to the manner born, sensitive to every good Rhode Island tradition, radical but never rash, conservative but not morbidly so, and calm with the calmness of courage. That such a man would well perform the ordinary duties of the governorship need not be said. Mr. Green, if elected, will do much more. He will be a constructive political leader. The next years are sure to witness new activity on the part of the individual states, a development in which Rhode Island is imperatively called upon by every consideration to take the lead. In view of this duty the state cannot do better than to place at its head a man of Mr. Green's abilities and character. Aristotle signalizes as the criteria of a statesman "the knowledge of facts as they exist and the ability to do the things that need to be done." I am persuaded that Mr. Green, if elected governor, will be found to answer these tests to the satisfaction of all. Had I a vote in Rhode Island, it would surely be cast for him. He will, of course, receive the full Democratic poll. I hope and believe that many Republicans also will support him.

*E. Benjamin Andrews*

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 19.

George A. Jepherson is president of the Arion Club of Providence.

1891

The successful campaign recently conducted to raise \$350,000 for the Providence Young Men's Christian Association was in charge of an executive committee composed of nine of the leading business men of Providence. Seeber Edwards was chairman, and among those associated with him were Henry D. Sharpe, Frank W. Matteson, Rathbone Gardner and Charles C. Mumford.

1892

William R. Dorman of New York city was elected a trustee of the university at the June meeting of the corporation.

1893

On Oct. 19, 1912, at the annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association, Frank Grant Lewis, librarian of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., read a paper on "Some elements of efficiency in an academic library,"

and was elected vice-president of the association for the coming year.

1894

Louis A. Roux has just been appointed lecturer in French at New York University. He has charge of the extension courses in French in Newark, N. J. These courses are given by New York University professors under the auspices of the Newark Institute of Arts and Sciences.

1896

Dr. George A. Matteson has resigned as university physician, owing to the demands of his private practice. He was appointed in 1906.

Charles S. Stedman of Albany, N. Y., was elected a trustee of the university at the October meeting of the corporation. Mr. and Mrs. Stedman are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Gordon Hooker Stedman, born Sept. 18.

1898

William Lauder has been engaged as baseball coach at Columbia University for the coming season. He coached the Columbia 'varsity in 1905 and 1906. During these years Columbia developed a number of prominent major league players. Mr. Lauder coached the Williams team after leaving Columbia and there developed two championship teams.

J. H. Higgins has declined the Democratic nomination for senator from Rhode Island.

1899

Rev. William E. Baker has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Cavendish, Vt., to accept a call to Enosberg Falls and West Enosberg in the same state.

The address of Lester W. Boardman is changed from Baltimore City College to Rhode Island State College, Kingston.

Arthur H. Blanchard, professor of highway engineering in Columbia University, delivered addresses on "Highway Engineering Education" and "Construction of Surfaces with Bituminous Materials" before the American Road Congress assembled at Atlantic City in October.

Born, Sept. 29, 1912, at New York city, to Dr. Ernest S. Bishop and Mrs. Helen Earle Bishop, a daughter, Helen Kingsley Bishop.

1901

Leonard Worcester Williams, Ph. D., '01, who had been since 1906 an instructor in comparative anatomy in the Harvard Medical School, was crushed to death, Sept. 26, by an elevator in one of the buildings of the school. He was graduated from Hanover College, 1895, and received the degree of A. M. from Princeton, 1899. He was an instructor in comparative anatomy at Brown, 1901-03, and assistant professor, 1903-06. He married the daughter of the late Professor B. F. Clarke, Martha Reynolds Clarke, '95, who, with two children, survives him.

## 1902

Rev. Thomas Burgess of Saco, Me., is joint author with Bishop Parker of New Hampshire of "A descriptive bibliography of books recommended on the Eastern Orthodox Church in the English language."

## 1903

John H. Cady is secretary of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

## 1904

Married, July 2, 1912, at the home of the bride, 156 Broadway, Pawtucket, Miss Flora Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David O. Black, and Mr. Howard Foss Esten. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Nance Black, and Mr. Spencer B. Greene, ex-'04, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Esten will reside at 533 Hope st., Providence. Mr. Esten is assistant division engineer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, with location at Providence.

Married, Aug. 8, 1912, at North Sutton, N. H., Helen Elizabeth True, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Osgood True of North Sutton, and Charles Wesley Hunt. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are living at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Walter E. Prince, for several years instructor in English at the University of Maine, Orono, is now at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, as instructor in English and public speaking.

## 1905

Howland S. Stedman, formerly associated with the firm of K. D. Purdy & Co., has resigned his position with that firm and has opened a real estate and insurance office at 514 State st., Schenectady, N. Y., with farm selling as a specialty. His home address is 104 Park av.

## 1906

J. L. Wheeler has been called as librarian to the Los Angeles Public Library, which circulates a million volumes a year in a city of 320,000 population. There are more than 100 persons on the library staff, and the city appropriated \$160,000 last year for the maintenance of the library system, which includes thirteen branch libraries. Six other branch library buildings will be completed this year at a cost of \$210,000, and Mr. Wheeler will have charge of their construction. He will also have charge of the publicity and extension work of the library, a feature of library activity in which he was very successful at Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Peter P. Chase has been appointed university physician. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1910 and served two years at the Rhode Island Hospital and six months in a Boston hospital. He has recently opened an office in Providence.

Ralph C. Whitnack is spending the year in study and travel in Europe, having registered at Vienna University for the winter semester.

His address is care of Baring Brothers and Co., 8 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., England.

Homer E. Hunt has been appointed chairman of the committee on education in the House of Representatives of Vermont and member of the joint committee of the Senate and the House on temperance. The last named committee has elected him clerk.

## 1907

Married, June 29, 1912, at the Church of the Messiah, New York, Herbert B. Keen and Miss Josephine Rice of New York. Henry G. Clark, '07, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Keen are now living at Heathcote Hall, Riverside drive, New York city.

H. B. Shearer, ex-'07, who has been at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School for the past three years, received last June the degree of B. S. from the arts and science department of that university.

We are informed of the marriage of Ernest Shaw Reynolds and Miss Ruth Evelyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Caverly of 26 Hudson st., Providence. The ceremony was performed in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends by Rev. Hugh B. Carpenter, pastor of the Cranston Street Baptist Church. Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds left immediately for a wedding trip that will terminate at Knoxville, Tenn., where Dr. Reynolds has been connected with the faculty of the University of Tennessee for the past three years.

## 1908

E. J. Bunting is in the United States customs service at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Gertrude Margaret French of Lynn, Mass., and Homer Bailey Hunt. Miss French is an assistant in the Lynn Public Library. Mr. Hunt is still with the General Electric Company and is this year taking a course in professional accountancy at the Boston Y. M. C. A. School of Commerce and Finance.

## 1909

Lloyd W. Josselyn, ex-'09, has resigned his position as librarian of the Chicago University Club to become librarian of the Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla., from which J. L. Wheeler, '06, went to Los Angeles.

## 1910

Harold L. Wheeler has resigned his position in the Library of Congress and is now a member of the senior class of the New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Henry H. Hibbs, Jr., is professor of history and economics at John Tarleton College, Stephenville, Tex.

We learn of the marriage of Ralph M. Palmer and Miss Sue Waters. Mr. Palmer has accepted the appointment of chemist at the General Chemical Company's East St. Louis,



Ill., plant. His address is 4014 Forest boulevard, East St. Louis, Ill.

1911

The address of A. L. Breckenridge is 3528 Lake av., Chicago, Ill.

1912

Rodney W. Hewitt is teaching science in the Powder Point School, Duxbury, Mass.

## Alumnae

News has been received of the death in China Oct. 3 of Mrs. William W. Cadbury, daughter of Professor J. Irving Manatt. Miss Sara Imbrie Manatt and Dr. Cadbury of Pennsylvania were married in Providence, Sept. 23, 1911, and went to Honglok, Canton, China, where the doctor is on the staff of the University Medical School.

1902

Ella B. McCaffrey will spend the winter in Egypt. Her address is Brown, Shipley and Co., Pall Mall, London, care of B. A. Ballou.

Margaret Roys is at the Columbia University Library. Her address is 1230 Amsterdam av., New York city.

The address of Florence Brandenburg Whipple (Mrs. Clifford Whipple) is now 338 Lloyd av., Providence.

The address of Grace D. Gallup is 303 Washington st., Providence.

1907

Married, July 10, at the home of the bride's parents in North Scituate, R. I., by Rev. George E. Barnard, Miss Bertha E. Hopkins and Charles Young Wilcox. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox will live at 28 Pearl st., New Bedford, Mass. Mr. Wilcox is proprietor of the American Enterprise Tea Co. and is also a director in the New Process Gas and Supply Co.

Blanche L. Smith is teaching in the Whittier School, Merrimac, Mass.

1908

Ruth L. Foster is teaching in the Lewis School, San Antonio, Tex.

1909

Josephine T. Sackett is a member of the senior class in the New York State Library School at Albany.

1910

Alice S. Maile is taking graduate work in history and social science at the University of Southern California.

1911

Helen Pingree is assistant to the secretary of Associated Charities at Salem, Mass.

1912

Mildred Bishop is teaching in the Rockland Military Academy at West Lebanon, N. H.

Margaret P. Stevens is teaching in the high school at Tuckerton, N. J.

1914

Married, Sept. 4, 1912, at East Wolfboro, N. H., Dr. Clifford G. Rounsefell and Bessie Anne Clow, ex-'14.

## BROWN MEN AT THE BOSTON BAPTIST CENTENNIAL

On Oct. 14, 1912, there was observed in the First Baptist Church, Boston, the centennial of the Boston Baptist Association, which represents 151 churches, 138 pastors and 47,032 members. Arthur Warren Smith, '90, was secretary of the committee in charge. Brown men who took part in the exercises are Rev. A. E. Scoville, '84, Rev. A. K. de Blois, Ph. D., '89, Professor J. M. English, '70, President G. E. Horr, '76, Rev. C. H. Spalding, '65, Rev. T. S. Barbour, '74, and Rev. O. P. Gifford, '74.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN

Stage Carpenter—Why did the star and her understudy kiss and make up?

Wardrobe Mistress—Because they couldn't make up and kiss.—Princeton Tiger.

Soph—I see our new chapel is to be erected near the swimming pool.

Fresh—Ah! cleanliness next to Godliness.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

"S-hay, olman, is thisaway to Bost'n?"

"Not quite. Don't slide so much and put more spring in your knees."—Harvard Lampoon.

Gordon Ferris Ham—Who invented the steam engine?

Staylate Atleb (sleepily)—What, sir?

G. F. H.—Correct.—Jack-o'-Lantern.

"Well! Saw my wife off for the West Indies this morning!"

"Jamaica?"

"No! She went of her own accord!"—Princeton Tiger.

"Did you notice that fellow at the Orpheum right opposite us?"

"That good-looking fellow with the tan suit and red necktie? No, why?"—Sphinx.

"He slipped on the polished floor and killed himself."

"Sort of a hard wood finish, eh?"—Princeton Tiger.

"What is the difference between 'pomme de terre' and potato?"

"About two dollars."—Harvard Lampoon.

# THE BOOK SHELF

## TWO "ODD VOLUMES"

Dr. Charles L. Nichols, Brown, '72, read in 1908, before the Club of Odd Volumes of Boston, an account of the remains of the earliest Egyptian library of which we have any trace and of a personal visit to its site. This account was published by the club in a booklet adorned with two copper-plate engravings, which is equally charming in form and substance to all true book lovers. The library is the one which bore the famous inscription: "For the healing of the soul." An address before the same club in 1911 has been augmented with an extensive bibliography, and appears under the seal of the organization in a volume from the press of Mr. Updike. Isaiah Thomas, the subject of the paper, is a name dear to every student of American printing, and Dr. Nichols has done more for his fame, in the way of biography and bibliography, than any other writer. Indeed his book is indispensable to the student either of the work of Thomas or of the history of American printing at the close of the 18th century.

The library of Rameses the Great. Boston, 1909. 43 pages. Isaiah Thomas, printer, writer, and collector. By Charles Lemuel Nichols. With a bibliography of the books printed by Isaiah Thomas. Boston, 1912. 146 pages.

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## MORRISON'S EQUINOCTIAL STORMS

John H. Morrison, author of a History of American Steam Navigation and other works on marine subjects, publishes in this little volume two essays, one an answer to the question: Are there equinoctial storms? and the other on the development of the marine barometer in American waters. His reply to the question is that there are not as a rule Atlantic storms near the time of the spring or the fall equinox.

Are there equinoctial storms? Development of the marine barometer in American waters. By John H. Morrison. Press of W. F. Sametz & Co., New York, 1911.

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## LANGDON'S FOURTH OF JULY PAGEANTRY

In this volume, written with an entirely practical purpose, William Chauncy Langdon, Brown, '92, presents a series of celebrations appropriate to Independence Day. He furnishes a form of general celebration, an outline of a general pageant, the episode of the Declaration of Independence, in dramatic form, with suggestions for its production, and a discussion of pageantry in Fourth of July celebrations. Appended is an article by Arthur Farwell, supervisor of municipal concerts, New York city, on the music appropriate to the day. We heartily recommend this volume. If its suggestions were followed generally, a day which has become

to many the least significant of all our holidays would be made the most inspiring. Mr. Langdon showed the working efficiency of his suggestions in his capacity as master of the pageants of Thetford, Vt., in 1911. He holds the same position with reference to the pageant to be given at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 15-17, 1912, and in a recent number of the *Vermont* he writes as follows concerning the forthcoming historic commemoration:

"The people of St. Johnsbury will unite in presenting during the latter part of August a great drama presenting the history and the character of the town. A pageant is a dramatic portrait. \* \* \* Succeeding episodes will portray the growth of the town from its first settlement 125 years ago to the present, and with that growth the development of its character as a community into the St. Johnsbury that it is now. As the pageant of Thetford last summer was a pageant of the farming or producing end of the agricultural life, so the pageant of St. Johnsbury will be a pageant of the marketing end of agricultural life. Pageant Week will be Old Home Week. St. Johnsbury will be the Old Home as never before, for in the episodes of the pageant, the men and women of the older generation will find revivals of the old days and of the old people, along with the mirroring of the active present and the vision of the future for which all are working."

Suggestions for the celebration of the Fourth of July by means of pageantry. By William Chauncy Langdon. Published by the division of recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation. New York, 1912. 55 pages. Price 15 cents.

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## COLLINS AND PRESTON'S KEY TO THE TREES

The present volume by two Brown men is an extension of their earlier pamphlet, "Key to New England trees." The geographic range has now been widened, numerous illustrations have been provided, and the result is a substantial volume, though one not too large for a coat pocket. The book is for reference, not for continuous reading. The authors have given us not a discourse about trees, but a series of condensed paragraphs describing the leaves of over two hundred trees. When necessary to identification other descriptive matter is added. The volume further contains a glossary, a bibliography, a systematic list of the trees and an index. The whole forms an ideal vademecum for the tree lover in his summer walks.

Illustrated key to the wild and commonly cultivated trees of the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada, based primarily upon leaf characteristics. By J. Franklin Collins and Howard W. Preston. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1912. ix, 184 pages. Many illustrations. Price \$1.25.

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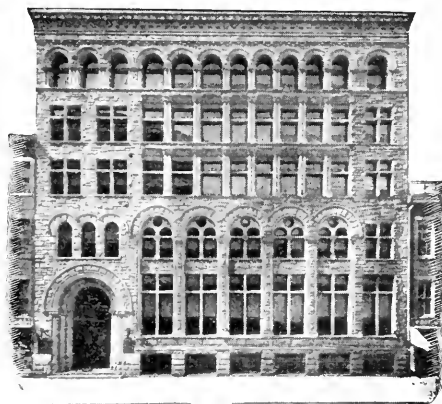
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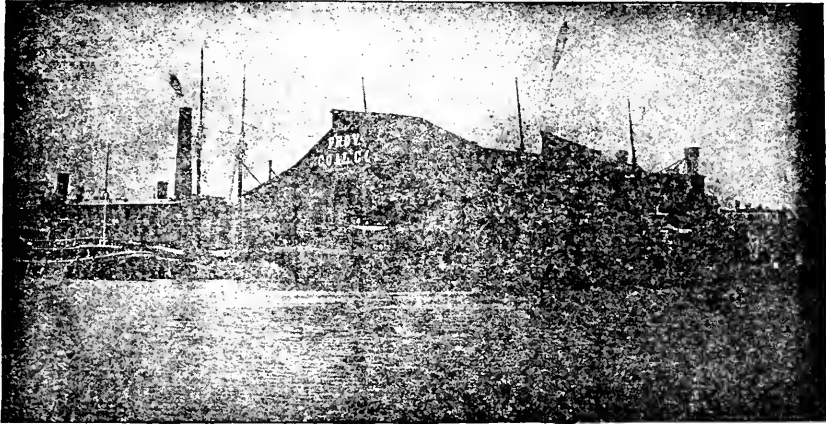
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